THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRES-ENT TIME. Compiled and Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. In Ten Volumes. Volume VI. Royal 8vo, pp. XII., 538. Charles L. Webster & Co.

As we pointed out in first setting forth the ian and scope of this work, the aim of the editors as plainly been not merely to bring together uch examples of native writing as might appear nder a narrow classification of pure literature; out, by representing the products of the American utellect in every field, to illustrate the growth of the National character and reflect the sucstages of the history of our people. This aim has been skilfully and conscientiously ful-filled. The editors have not only exhibited sound judgment in selecting from the great mass of judgment in selecting from the great mass of material at their command, but they have displayed an admirable impartiality in allowing each side of a great question, such as that of the re-lation of the Federal Government to the States, of slavery or of secession, to speak through the mouth of its ablest advocate, and in his best ords. In this way the work acquires a marked been confined to the illustration of political entroversies, but has been applied also to setting forth social tendencies, such as temperance agits tion or the immortal woman question. The sixth me is an excellent example of this method of entment. It covers the period beginning with 1835, when the slavery issue loomed on the horizon far larger than a man's hand, and ending in 1860, when the storm of civil war was about to burst upon the country. The controversy upon slavery and secession-for they were one question ries therefore much space in this volume. We find wisely chosen citations from Seward's speeches upon "the higher law" and "the irretible conflict"; from the writings of William Lloyd Garrison; from the address of the Cin-cinnati Laberty Convention in 1845, written by ise; copious extracts from Lincoln's great Cooper Union speech; both his inaugurals, clamation and the Gettyshe Emancipation Pro burg address from John Brown's farewell letters and his address to the court, which, with their d ruggedness and courage, read like inspiration the men of the present day. An oration delivered in Tuscaloose, Ala., ten years before the War began, by ex-President Barnard, of Columbia College, has almost the sombre tone of prophecy. hadowed the failure of secession. William Leggett and Oliver Johnson are also represented among the teachers of Abolition. On the other hand, we find the farewell address of Jefferson Davis to the Senate, and his inaugural as President of the Confederacy, with the speeches and writings of Toombs and others. We are all Anti-Slavery now, and the brave sayings of the apostles of read almost like platitudes. Only those who lived through that period can realize what martyrdom in business relations, in politics, in society, and even at the family hearthstone, they metimes brought to the men who had the courage to utter them. By way of picturesque contrast, to show what arguments were blandly and, no sincerely offered on the other side, the editors give a pro-slavery argument by George Fitzhugh, some of which is worth quoting as showing how fast we have grown in thirty years.

speaking of the slaves, he says:

They enjoy liberty, because they are oppressed meither by cars or labor. The women do little hard work, and are protected from the despotism of their husbands by their masters. The negro men and stout boys work, on the average, in good weather, not more than nine hours a day. The balance of their time is spent in perfect abandon. Besides, they have their Sabbaths and holldays. White men, with so much of lecense luxuriate in corporeal and mental repose. With their faces upturned to the sun, they can sleep at any hour, and quiet sleep is the greatest of human enjoyments. "Blessed be the man who invented sleep." The happiness itself—and results from contentment with the present, and confident assurance of the future. We do not know whether free laborers over sleep. They are fools to do so, for whilst they sleep the wily and watchtil capitalist is devising means to ensare and exploiting them. The free laborer must work of starve. He is more of a slave than the negro, because the works longer and harder for less allowance than the slave, and has no holiday, because the cares of life with him begin when its labors end. He has no liberty, and not a single right.

aking of the slaves, he says:

In purely literary production, this period was chest in our history, and it is likely, so far as we can judge at the present day, to enjoy that distinction for a long time to come. It was the era in which Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Poe and Whittier became famous, and their ce in this volume. Th task of selection in the case of such authors, most of whom have written much, is a difficult one, but it has been performed with taste and discre-In all cases, extracts from the various writings have been given in the order of their nction, thus enabling the reader to follow e author's intellectual progress. The minor ets are well represented by N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, George D. Prentice, Charles Fenno Hoffman, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Albert G. Greene, W. D. Gallagher and Albert Pike. The novelists om the order of their birth brings within this eriod were William Gilmore Simms, Robert M. Bird, whose "Nick of the Woods" thrilled with awful delight the boys who are now middle-aged n, and Theodore Sedgwick Fay. Among the historians are George Bancroft, Theodore D. Woolsey, Josiah Quincy, Charles E. A. Gayarre and J. S. C. Abbott. The religious teachers and writers are represented by Theodore Parker, Mark Hopkins, Leonard Bacon, Frederick H. Hedge and the hymns of Ray Palmer. Chief among the orators are Thomas F. Marshall, Robert C. Winop, S. S. Prentiss and Caleb Cushing. The eye falls here upon a curious illustration of the National progress in the practice of temperance, of which sident Harrison spoke in his Inaugural. The speech selected to illustrate the eloquence of Marshall was an address before the Congressional Total Abstituence Society, and it is interesting to note how the orator betrays his consciousness that his having taken the pledge tends to excit a degree of ridicule which would be impossible this day. Another striking contribution to the temperance discussion was made by the Rev. George B. Cheever. In criticism George Ripley is represented by some of his ripest and most igorous work in the columns of this paper in the latest years of his life. The theatre makes only a small showing in this volume. The opening and closing scenes of John Augustus Stone's unpublished tragedy of "Metamors," which will al-ways be associated with the name of Forrest, and Fanny Kemble's account of her first intro-

side these, there is, of course, a large number writers not always easily classified. One proof of the thoroughness with which the work has been done is the zealous care which has been taken erve the record of every writer of merit, even though it were a singer who uttered but a single note. Much is necessarily included in this collection which posterity will regard only with a faint curiosity, as exhibiting the quaint literary fashions of a bygone age. But even these things have a distinct historical value, and it is to be observed, on the other hand, that the editors have not allowed any production, however fragmentary, having the stamp of true worth, to es-

duction to the stage, are noted.

The chief pertraits of the volume are those of Hawthorne and Poe, and both are admirably executed. The others include Bancroft, Emerson, ongfellow, Whittier, Garrison, Woolsey, Ripley, illis, Simms, Hoffman, Margaret Fuller and odia Maria Child, and Albert Pike.

New Publications.

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STOCKS-THE OLD STORY. DULL WITH RARE EXCEPTIONS.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT-SMALL NET CHANGES FOR THE WEEK. Sunday, March 10-p. m.

The United States Treasurer last week received from customs \$4,337,751 and from internal revenue \$2,521,695; total from both, \$6,859,446, against \$7,398,154 for the preceding week. During the week the Treasurer's net cash balance was reduced \$288,579; by a decrease of the amount of its deposits in National banks of \$598,617 less a gain to the net cash in vaults of \$220,038. The principal changes in the vault balances were a gain of \$1,801,638 gold, made up by a reduction in the amount of outstanding certificates of \$2,040,147 less a loss of bullion of \$238,509; a loss of legal-tenders of \$1,175,755, made up by a loss of \$1,385,755 notes less a contraction of \$210,000 in the amount of outstanding certifi-cates, and a loss to the silver balance of \$455,179, made up by an expansion of \$1,255,233 in the amount of certificate circulation less a gain of \$800,054. Allowing for the usual weekly coinage of \$600,000 silver, the week's expansion of legal money in general circulation was about \$380,000. The liabilities for the redemption of surrendered National bank notes were increased \$143,868, so that the net available balance was reduced \$432,447.

Subjoined are the results of yesterday's statement com-pared with those of the statement of March 2. March 2, 1889. March 9, 1889. Differences. Gold coin and bul

Cash in Treas'y \$150,628,655 \$150,848,893 Inc. \$220,038 Deposits in Na-klonal banks. 43,818,992 43,310,375 Dec. 508,617 Total balance \$200,447,847 \$200,159,068 Dec. \$288,579

educt for runs held to redeem Nat. b'nk no!'s, including the 5 per cent fund... 88,784,567 88,023,435 Inc. 143,869 available nce \$111,663,080 \$111,230,633 Dec. \$432,447

BANK CONDITIONS COMPARED. By the operations of the New-York Sub-Treasury in the week ended Friday evening, which included its payment of \$1,826,944 for purchased bonds, the New-York banks gained \$619,812 cash. Yesterday's bank statement of averages reports a loss of \$3,553,300 cash. Following our estimate of the condition a week ago-cash held at the end of that week \$2,000,000 less than the average -yesterday's reported loss indicates a movement to the interior of nearly \$3,000,000, and that the actual cash held at the close of business Friday was about \$1,500,000 less than the sum reported as the average for the week. Loans again were expanded \$4,069,100. The gain in deposits (\$675,800) is about the sum of increase the other changes call for. The statement results in a loss

changes call for. The statement results in a loss to the surplus reserve of \$3,722,250, leaving it at \$8,548,300, against \$11,487,300 March 10, 1888, and \$7,938,350 March 11, 1887.

The changes for the week of 1888 were as follows: Loans, increase \$1,696,800; cosh, decrease \$1,105,300; deposits, increase \$608,400, and "surplus reserve," decrease \$1,257,400. The changes for the week of 1887 were as follows: Loans, increase \$13,400; cash, decrease \$1,375,900; deposits, decrease \$1,144,800, and "surplus reserve," decrease \$1,369,700. And the changes for the week of 1882 were: Loans, decrease \$6,962,000; cash, increase \$2,148,100; deposits, decrease \$4,631,100, and "surplus reserve" was \$687,125, against a deficit of \$2,618,050 for the preceding week.

The statement compares with those of corresponding dates of 1882 and 1888 as follows:

 dates of 1852 and 1858 as follows:
 March 11 '82. March 10, '88. March 9, '89

 Loans
 \$313,715,800,8999,197,100,8417,070,300

 Specie
 55,888,500
 74,892,300
 82,976,100

 Legal-leaders
 16,210,000
 21,034,400
 35,294,900

 Deposits
 286,042,700
 378,157,600
 438,770,800

 Circulation
 19,990,900
 7,632,500
 4,354,100

The following shows the relation between the total reerve and the total deposits at the respective dates: Total reserve.... \$72,188,500 \$106.026,700 \$118,241,000 teserve required against deposits. 71,510.675 94,539,400 109.692,700

The following is Saturday's statement in detail;

Loans. Specie. Legal Deposits.

8687.825 611,487,300 \$8,548,300 25.21 28.03 28.94

Banks.	Loaus.	Specie.	tenders.	Deposits.
New-York	13,280,000	2,000,000	1,220,000	13,220,000
Manhattan Co	10.247,000	2,224,000	592,000	10,842,000
Merchants' Nat.	8.001,600	1,804,600	604,400	8,582,900
Mechanics' Nat.	8 962,000	2,062,000	805,000	8,436,000
Bank of Amer	11,246,400	1,950,400	706,400	10,520,200
Phenix Nat'l	4,520,000	794,000	166,000	3,827,000
National City	9,948,700	3.557,000	1,642,000	12,265,500
Tradesmen's Na	3,015,600	3,537,000	197,800	12,265,500 2,803,700
Chemical Nat	20,825,200	7,538,400	689,300	23,242,200
Merch Ex Nat.	3,753,100	\$43,500	676,800	4,551,100
Gallatin Nat	5,950,200	866,300	422,400	5,035,800
Nat Butch & Dr	1,927,200	600,000	133,300	2,112,100
Mech & Trad	2,622,000	119,000	338,000	2,872,000
Greenwich	1.224.700	137,600	334,000 113,500	1,201,000
Leather Man'f's	3,482,700	468,800	210,400	2.6:8.100
Seventh Nat	1,394,900	267,500	\$1,400	1.387.500
Bank State NY.	8,622,800	310,700	307,000	2,688,100 1,357,500 2,905,500
Amer Ex Nat	17,344,000	1,721,000	2,172,000	15,114,000
Nat lik Comm'e		2,560,000	2,014,190	14,342,400
Nat Broadway	6,667,300	1,081,100	260,100	5.762.800
Mercantile Nat.	8,404,300	1,238,400	1,006,800	9,134,200
Pacific	2,920,000	136,400	222,700	2,847,900
Nat Hk Repub'c	12,554,600	2,864,400	740,300	13,709,000
Chatham Nat	6,341,300	863,600	459,500	5,665,900
People's	2,140,600	305,400	118,000	2,635,200
Bk No America.	4,283,800	545,200	232,500	4,563,400
Manover Nat	15,047,000	4,391,500		17,061,500
Irving Nat	2,878,000	663,400	294,100	3,089,000
Nat Citizens'	2,947,200	504,700	268,400	3,089,800
Nassau	2,693,000	232,500	806,100	3.012,600
Market & Ful'p.	4,014,000	803,800	239,400	4,002,000
85 Nicholas	2,132,500	241,600	132,000	1,924,200
Shoe & Leather.	3,063,000	552,000	387,000	5,782,000 5,745,600
Corn Exchange.	6,330,900 5,046,300	976,000	218,000 491,000	5,949,900
Coutinental	2,160,000	189,000	306,200	2,100,000
Imp & Traders'		4,918,100	1,829,000	25,746,700
Nat Park	23,900,200	4,635,700		26,093,300
North River	2,081,700	84,300	134,400	2,143,500
East River	1,332,000	211,300	137,100	1,470,700
Fourth Nat	18,400,500	2.357.900	11,559,400	19,079,500
Central Nat	8,312,000	1.325,000	1,402,000	0.953,000
Second Nat		1,223,000	120,000	4,841,000
Ninth Nat	6,801,600	1,166,800	334,100	5,745,300
First Nat	23,790,000	4,320,800	2,332,900	25,049,700
Third Nat	7,054,000	1,768.700	325,000	7,801,200
NY Nat Exch	1,516,400	294,300	124,700	1,535,400
Bowery Nat	2,305,200	601,500	114,000	2,711,500
NY County Nat	9.375.400	606,500	174,800	2,976,800
German-Amer.	2,948,700	600,500	139,800	2,966,900
Chase Nat	W. 203, 000	2,714,300	657,900	11.48D.800
Fifth Avenue	4,146,900	2,714,300	124,500	4,185,800
German Exch'e.	2,744,000	198,000	650,300	3,352,500
Germania	2,527,800	140,500	338,700	2,745,600
U 8 Nat	5,584,500	1,314,800	24.100	5.963,200
Lincoln Nat	3,052,800	916,600	318,100	4,005,200
Garfield	2,763,400	337,100	370,400	3,162,300
Fifth Nat	1,519,200	328,800	224,700	1,833,300
Bk of Metrop's.	4,200,700	1,048,400	269,900	5,088,900

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

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Situation of the price of the company fluish and gravenised fluish gravenised

to secure bank circulation and deposits has been reduced \$19,260,690, while the amount of 4 per cents held has been increased only \$780,750, showing that the amount of 4 per cents offered last October are still held awaiting Government purchase at prices equal to those paid for the

purchase at prices equal to those paid for the 1-28.

It seems probable that the syndicate which, during the last week, has advanced its bids for the 4 per cents over 1 per cent to 129 1-2, with purchases at 129 5-8, has not done so without some reason to expect that the new Administration will not discriminate in its purchases against that issue. Of course, if, during the next two weeks, the Government should parchase \$18,000,000 of 4 per cents, all from New-York, it would more than supply the usual April demands from the East and all probable gold exports.

The foreign exchanges were extremely dull during the whole week, with the supply something in excess of the demand, so that the rates were shaded commissions off our quotations for actual

shaded commissions off our quotations for actual business, which at the close were on the basis of \$4 86 and \$4 88 3-4 respectively for long and

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Fifty railroad companies or systems which have reported their gross earnings for the fourth week of February show a gain on the week of 1888 of \$36,001, or 0.98 per cent. Of the number, twentyseven show gains averaging 7.99 per cent, and twenty-three others show losses averaging 6.31 per cent. That is the result as made up for the last week of the month. But the week of this year contained only six working days, against seven for the week of 1888. Therefore the daily average gross earnings of the fifty companies in the week of this year were \$612,510, and in the week of last year \$519,951—a gain to the daily average of \$92,659, or 17.8 per cent. The subjoined table divides the aggregates and differences of the companies, showing gains and losses. Atheweek in Feb.—1888. 1889. Differences p.e. seven show gains averaging 7.99 per cent, and 4theweek in Feb. 1886. 1889. Differences, p.c. 27 companies....81,856,854 \$2,005,299 Inc. \$148,445-7.99 23 companies... 1,782,804 1,670,360 Dec. 112,444- 6.31 Total, 50 co's.\$3,639,658 \$3,675,659 Inc. \$36,001- 0.98

THE WEEK IN THE STOCK MARKET. Except for the unusual activity at the Stock Exchange in yesterday's two hours of business, which was caused by reports of a panic in Paris, last week's dealings in stocks aggregate a smaller number of shares than in the preceding week. number of shares than in the preceding week.

Until yesterday dulness was the prevailing
feature. While Chicago continued to supply the
market with reports of further cutting of rates
by both the Eastern and Western lines of ratiway, London persistently made speculative sales
of Americans both in its own and the New-York
markets in anticipation of a Paris crisis. Under
such conditions it may be said that the market developed extraordinary strength. The sales were absorbed so readily that even after yesterday's indefinite reports of the conditions ruling at Paris the declines for the week will hardly average

1 per cent.

over 1 per cent.

As to the London selling of stocks, we are informed that it has been purely speculative, and not by the holders of American securities. In other words, that they have been short sales. In connection with this theory the condition of the toreign exchange market absolutely fails to reflect the movement of any securities from Europe to America. Well-informed foreign houses state that short interest in London has increased imthe short interest in London has increased immensely since the last settlement day for Americans. And they anticipate in the absence of some
untoward event no little difficulty on the part of
the shorts in London carrying over their Americans from the settlement which begins on Tuesday. Very little public information as to the
actual condition of affairs at Paris yesterday has
been received. But as no information of an actual
disaster is published, it is fair to reason that
vesterday's reports were to some extent exaggeresterday's reports were to some extent exagger-ated. The only effect that anything which might ated. The only effect that anything which might occur in Paris could have upon our markets would be through the possible disturbance of the London money market and a consequent temporary drain upon us for gold. We have already shown that the condition of the United States Treasury and the holdings of Government 4 per cents are such that if the Treasury will cease to discriminate against the 4 per cents, its disbursements for conductors and the state of the country will more than meet all foreign and home decreases.

purchases will more than meet all foreign and home demands.

As to home conditions our analysis above of the railroad earnings for the fourth week in February is an emphatic statement which requires but one explanation: The gains now shown are generally results of higher rates rather than of increased tonnage, and therefore reflect gains in net earnings as well as in the gross. Such was not the case a year ago. As to the progress toward a unification of the Interstate Railway Association, a dispatch received yesterday, dated at St. Louis, from the general manager of one of the principal railroads, stated that satisfactory progress had been made at the committee's meeting there, that the scheme was assured, and that all the outstanding roads would knock at the door to be admitted. But investors and speculative holders of securities, who are not watching the active tape nor listening to the predictions of the Western speculators, are paying hore attention to the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the amended law than to either the success or failure of the Interstate Hailway Association. The amendment to the law forbids the reduction in rates except after three days' notice, to be given to the Commission, as well as an advance except after the day or advance is to be computed from the day when the notice Commission. And the Commission rules that in each case the time for reduction or advance is to be computed from the day when the notice reaches the offic of the Commission in Washington. It is now an indictable offence to violate these

The changes continue to be rung on the stereotyped phrase: "Too many railroads for the business." They grow stronger and more sonorous when the tape shows declining figures, while on the rising fluctuations they are uttered in tones attuned to the smallest strings of the violin, indicating little faith. To be a bold "bear" at the lowest prices and a timid "bull" at the highest of an extreme fluctuation seems to be the aim of many persons who profess to forcess the market. All the full reports thus far made by railway companies for the year 1888 conclusively show that the bud results for that year were of mismansgement and not for a lack of tonnage. The proof is positive that in some instances the mismanagement was with criminal intent, and that in others it was simple folly in being forced to follow leaders at unremunerative rates. It is not probable that the managers who made a rate to follow leaders at unremunerative rates. It is not probable that the managers who made a rate war for speculative purposes sold their own stocks short. They were not idiotic enough to do that, but that they did sell shares of their competing lines is beyond question. Has such mismanagement come to an end? The active interest taken by stockholders in the management of their respective properties and the energy exhibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission to protect security-holders from the misdeeds of their agents as well as to perform their duties to the public. security-holders from the misdeeds of their agents as well as to perform their duties to the public, warrant the supposition that it has.

Subjoined is our usual table, giving the number of shares sold of all stocks, the highest, lowest and final prices of the week, together with the final prices of a week ago, prefixed by the average prices of March 10, 1888:

WEEKLY RANGE Mar. | ACTUAL SALES. | Pinal. | Mar. | 10, | High- Low- | Final. | 2, | 1888. | eat. | eat. | Mar 9 | 1889 27,785 50 100

St Paul & Duluth St P & Dul pref... St P Min & Man. Tolon Pacific ... 5412 RR of NJ... Wabash pref. Wh & L Erier Amer Express ... 1074 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |

The following were Salurday's quotations for un-

Bid. Asked.

36¹/₂ 39
87₆ 13 lat mort...

Do 2d mort...

Ocean Steamship
lat guar...

7 7⁵/₄ Nor Pac RB Co
(Mo div) 1st.
mige Sper o'nt
Ohlo Ind. de W
1st Accru Int
Certis.

2 Do 2d.
Scioto Val 1st 7s new stock....
Brooklyn Ele etk
California Pac..
Chic & Atlantio
Trust Receipts
Dul So Shore & Geo old com sk Do pref Flor Rail & Navi Scioto Val 1st 7s

Scioto Val 1st 7s

St P E & Gr T 1s

Se guar by M L

Se W. Utab Co. Do pref Geo Pacifio Kanawha & Ohio 14 78% promise bds... Amer Bank Not Co... Amer Cotton Oil Trust Certific't 35 40 574 Wis Central.... Cal Pag 1st Mort 4 us. Do 2d Guar... 90 6s 1st Mor

Do 2d theome 6t
Do con 5s 7s
Do income 5s 24
Kingston & Pem
1st mort. 105
Lo N A & Chic
1st 6s C & Riv
Newb'g D'tchees
& Conn inc bel oo Pac 1st Mor 100 % 110 50 78 % 79 24 25 17 Postal Tel-Cable Stock & Conn inc bds
& Conn inc bds
Nor Pac RR Co
(Pen d'Or div)
lst Mtge 6 per

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, March 9, 1889 Testerday.To-day
At & Top 184 7s 11s
At & Top 18 7s 11s
At & Top 18 7s 10s 10s
At & Top R B... 54 50s
Boston & Albay 214 16s
Boston & Maine 11s
Chie Burlington
100 100 Yesterday To-day. 154 154 Wis Cent B B pref Alloues Min Ce 36 RAILROAD EARNINGS. CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE.

\$8,736 56,213 \$10,085 64,313 CINCINNATI. JACKSON AND MACKINAW 243 87,796 58,221 88,701 65,986 Number of miles..... Fourth week in Feb...... Jan. 1 to Feb. 28...... COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND. Number of miles.... 824 Fourth wook in Feb. ... 652,414 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28..... 488,152 325 849,836 896,068 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Number of miles... 472 472 Fourth week in Feb... 247,020 456,328 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28... 310,420 342,030 GRAND TRUNK (CANADA). Number of miles...... 2.924 3,418 Week ended Feb. 23..... \$301,657 Jan. 1 to Feb. 23..... 2.295,309 IOWA CENTRAL. KANAWHA AND OHIO. Number of miles...... 115 115 Fourth week in Feb.... \$2,410 63,783 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28..... 14,242 21,941 RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY. ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE (Branch Lines.)

Number of miles..... 880 1,001 Fourth week in Feb... \$113,879 \$107,393 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.... 824,098 764,846 WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA. Number of miles..... 663 Fourth week in Feb.... \$50,100 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28..... 873,957 428,823 COLORADO MIDLAND.

Third week in Feb.... \$21,152
Jan. 1 to Feb. 21..... 148,972 FLORIDA RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION. Number of miles.... 534 534 Third week in Feb.... \$26,803 \$24,926 Jan. 1 to Feb. 21..... 161,028 165,032 OHIO, INDIANA AND WESTERN. Third week in Feb.... 234,000 Jan. 1 to Feb. 21..... 214,327 TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN.

JINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 9.—2 p. m.—Consols, 97 7.19 for money, and 97 11.10 for the account: Atlantic and Great Western first merigage trustees certificates, 23%; Canadian Pacific, 51%; Sric, 20%; do account consols, 105%; Illinois Central, 112; St. Pant Common, 64%; New-York Central, 110%; Pennayivania, 55%.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 25%; 2% per cent.

Money is 2% 25 aper cent.

The amount of bullen gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 28,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 84 france 95 centiues for the account and exchange on London at 25 france 31 centimes for the account and exchange on London at 25 france Bar silver is quoted at 42 and per ounces.

Examiner is quoted at 42 and per ounces. FINANCIAL MARKETS

Number of miles.... 247 Third week in Feb..... \$13,110 \$19,103 Jan. 1 to Feb. 21..... 130,314 123,414

COTTON MARKETS.-BY TELEGRAPH. COTTON MARRETS.—By TELLEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 9—1 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,800 balos American.

Futures closed steady, American—Middling—Low Middling clause, March delivery, 5 44-64d sellers; March and April delivery, 6 44-64d sellers; July and day delivery, 5 44-64d sellers; June and July delivery, 5 45-64d sellers; June and July delivery, 5 45-64d sellers; June and elivery, 5 45-64d sellers; September and October delivery, 5 42-64d. sellers; September and October delivery, 5 29-64d. sellers; September delivery, 5 42-64d sellers.

September delivery, 5 42.64d sellers, 6 29-64d, sellers; September delivery, 5 42.64d sellers.

GALVESTON, Mar. 9.—Cotton firm. Middling, 10 3.16; Low Middling, 9 18.26; Good Ordinary, 0 4; net and gross receipts, 486 bales; exports coastwise, 770 bales; axies, 822 bales; stock, 22,935 bales.

NOUNCOLK, Mar. 9.—Cotton attendy, Middling, 10; net and gross receipts, 804 bales; exports coastwise, 841 bales; sales, 520 bales; stock, 23,847 bales.

SAYANNAN, Mar. 9.—Cotton quiet. Middling, 9 9.16; Low Middling, 9; Good Ordinary, 84; net and gross receipts, 1,352 bales; stock, 55,022 bales.

NEW-OHLEANS, Mar. 9.—Cotton firm. Middling, 9 15-16; Low Middling, 9 7-16; Good Ordinary, 85; net receipts, 1,817 bales; gross receipts, 6,819 bales; exports to Grest Hirtain, 11,600 bales; coastwise, 5,500 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 285,618 bales.

HAVANA, Mar. 6.—Spanish gold, \$2 560\$2 364. Ex-change quiet. Sugar.—Domand firm: regular to good redistra-tion, \$1 \$7 \square 32 10 gold per quintal; Muscovaid, \$5 10 90 degrees polarization, \$2382 35 504 per quintal; centrifugal, 93 to 96 degrees polarization, \$3 90% \$53 21% gold per culntal.

P. W. GALLAUBET & CO. COMMERCIAL PAPER, STOCKS AND BOND POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE BONDS AND WATT-ST. CORNER BROADWAY, N. Y. SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO. VERMILYE & CO. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

Dealers in Investment Securiti Financial.

\$220,000,000.00

New-York City.

Bankers and Brokers.

DEALT IN.

BANKERS, 42 WALL STREET.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

\$19,000,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED BY THE

Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co.,

It is the only Mortgage Trust Company sudited thorized by the Superintendent of the Banking authorized by the Superinten-partment of New-York.

It offers its 6 PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL DEBENT URE BONDS at par and accrued interest.

It is a legal depository for Trust Funds.

It allows 5 per cont interest on time de

239 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. £100 REWARD.

10 SHARES EACH, No 32,721-5; Palmedo, 25,730-2; Lene Bros., 25,647-6; Z. H. Niles, 43,916, 55,168, 55,092, 55,166-7, 24,196

200 CENTRAL PACIFIC SHARES

25,659, 38,365, 39,374, 39,376. The above Reward will be paid by the undersigned for such information as may leed to the recovery of the Shares.

Apply to Messrs. WHITEHEAD & COLES, 39 Throgmorton-st., London, Engla

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL

DIRECTORS: Pracels Ormond French, New-York.

R. J. Cross, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston,
August Belmont, Fr. N. Y.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.
Chas, P. Tag, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicogo. F. O. French, President. J. I. Waterbury, Vice-Pre C. W. Haskins, Secretary, A. T. French, Treasurer.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT. LOW-PRICED STOCKS.

ks selling in the market under 20, which will mail or deliver on applica CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Also dealers in fractional lots of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO. INTERNATIONAL

GREAT NORTHERN

Second Mortgage Bonds. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon interest on the second mortgage bards of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, holders of said blonds are requested to send at once their names and Post Office address, with the number of the bonds held by them to the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO. TRUSTEE OF THE L AND G. N.

BY R. G. ROLSTON, President, 20 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A NNUAL MEETING.

A The stockholders of the Jollet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed on March 15, 1882, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 2d day of April.

CHARLES H. FOSTER.

Secretary.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COM-ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NEW YORK, February II, 1889.

In ascerdance with a certain Voting Trust agreement, dated September 1st, 1887, of which the Parmers Loan and Trust Company is Young Trustey, a general meeting of the first company is Young Trustey, a general meeting of the first company is Young Trustey, a general meeting of the Campany, 32 Nassau-st, New York, as the chief of the Company, 32 Nassau-st, New York, as the annual meeting of the Company, 32 Nassau-st, New York, as the annual meeting of the Company, and the shaular meeting of the Company, and the shaular meeting of the Company, and for the transfer thereof, will be closed at close of business, Saturday, March 27, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting. Ist. The right to vote on bonds registered to the order of any person may be exercised by the registeral owner in person or by proxy.

2d. The holder of any bond or bonds payable to beare may exercise the right to vote thereon and the meeting. School of the company, 32 Nassau-st, New York, or by Messre Matheson & Co., No. 3 Luminardess, London, as listing agents, not later than fitteen days before the meeting, may exercise the right to vote on he bonds so listed in person or by proxy.

CENTRAL BAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, 110 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, March 2, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Book of the Registered General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 13th instant, to Tuesday, the 2d, proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound
Company will be held at the office of the company, No.
17 Broad-st, New York City, on Wodnesday, March 20,
1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors
1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors
and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

GEORGE FOLLETT, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of the illinois central Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of the illinois central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, March 1, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon. ALEX ANDER G. HACKSTAFF, New-York, March 1, 1880.

Dinidend Notices.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUISON R. R. COLOR OFFICE OF THE TREASURER R. R. COLOR OFFICE OF THE TREASURER R. 1899.

FOR THE PURPOSE of a Quarterly Dividend, payable on the 15th of April next, and also of the annual election for directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on Priday, the 15th that, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thorself, the 15th day of April.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW JORK March, \$ 1890. on the consolidated capital stock of this company, for the consolidated capital stock of this company, for the consolidated capital stock of this company, for the control of the pleasure of the control of the pleasure of the company in its particular of the control of the pleasure of the company in its particular of the control of the pleasure of the company in the particular of the control of the pleasure of the company in the particular of the control of the pleasure of the company in the particular of the company in the particular of the control of the property of the property of the particular of the control of the particular of the control of the particular of the control of the particular of the particu